(LXIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2097.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1787.

[Concluded from our laſt.]

To GABRIEL DUVALL, Eſquire.

SIR,

YOU rely exceedingly upon the indulgence of your readers, and their want of intellects, when you conclude, that you can divert them by a ſmall ſcrap of borrowed abuſe, from determining upon the reaſoning of the evidence offered; that the cauſes aſſigned by you for delaying to ſettle your accounts before the intendant's office expired, were ſhameful and contradictory evaſions, degrading even to you, and affrontive to every man of common capacity.

To prove that ſuits were not brought againſt the debtors who had not bonded immediately after the firſt of April, 1785, becauſe that I had before that time determined to diſpenſe with the law, you have republiſhed an advertiſement, dated the 28th of April, 1785, wherein propoſals are made to the debtors who had not bonded. The proof by no means ſupports the allegation, and it was ſcarcely neceſſary to have given information of an advertiſement publiſhed formerly many weeks in the newspapers. You do not pretend that you gave me a liſt of the debtors until the 28th of April, and this is the fact I have aſſerted, and with what propriety I could have directed ſuits without a liſt of debtors and an examination of the caſes in which ſuits were to be ordered, I ſubmit to the judgment of every man in the leaſt converſant with buſineſs. I might indeed have ordered ſuits immediately after the 28th of April; but this would have anſwered no other purpoſe, than burthening the defendants with coſts, without expediting the ſtate's recovery; and, under an impreſſion, that no injury could be done the ſtate by delaying the ſuits until a reaſonable time before October term, I made the propoſition to the debtors in the advertiſement ſtated. I do not pretend that this propoſition was authoriſed by any poſitive law; but as I conceived that the deſign of the legiſlature, which was clearly pointed out by their laws, would be ſubſtantially complied with, if the propoſition was accepted; and, that by the burthen of ſecuring the payment of the emiſſions of June 1780, being divided among numbers, it would fall lightly on all; and if confined to particular debtors, muſt prove ruinous to them. I was willing, for the ſake of preventing what appeared ruinous and oppreſſive to a part of the purchaſers of Britiſh property, at a time when all, who had not bonded, were liable to be ſued, to hazard a propoſition, which, though not authoriſed by law, could not poſſibly, in my opinion, be injurious either to the ſtate or to any citizen; and therefore, as I ſuppoſed, could not be liable to cenſure from any quarter; this propoſition has never been diſapproved, although known to the legiſlature; and I believe it will be readily admitted, that the principles of it were perfectly juſt, and that the adoption of it, inſtead of doing injury, would have produced real good, both to the ſtate, and the citizens concerned. How your liſt could have been neceſſary to effectuate what you call my plan, is not eaſily to be conceived; or why I ſhould have wanted it on the 28th of April, to ground a reſolution on, which, you ſay, was taken before the firſt of that month, is not eaſily to be conceived, by any perſon leſs apt to form extraordinary ideas than you are; by you contradictions are more readily believed than matters of fact; and things in oppoſition are uſed to prove each other to be true.—Suits were commenced by my direction in time for October term.

After you have been detected in an attempt to palm upon the public, a report of a committee which never exiſted; you have the modeſty to admit, you were miſtaken; but the cauſes aſſigned to prove this was a miſtake only, are as deceitful as the original attempt. You tell us your aſſertion proceeded from "a converſation with one of the gentlemen of the committee." If you meant to tell the truth, why did not you ſay in your publication of this fact, that "the average, according to *a converſation you had with one of the committee*, was only 7/6?" Inſtead of this you affirmed, that it was according to the *report of a committee*. The report being cited, and diſproving your aſſertion, you fly to a converſation with one of the committee; and leſt, upon inquiry, the information you ſtate to be given ſhould be denied by the gentleman, you tell us in time, that you preſume the "converſation was miſapprehended by you." But how comes it, that you ſhould be ſo ignorant of what the report really was? It was publiſhed with my anſwer, and many copies diſperſed; and it appears you had the report, for you have publiſhed in your laſt, a whole paragraph of it. At all events as the proceedings of the aſſembly might have been eaſily recurred to, a man, in any manner ſcrupulous of adhering to veracity, would have been certain, when he knew certainty was ſo eaſily obtained, before he made a direct aſſertion, tending even to injure an adverſary. I have alleged, that the property of the Nottingham company was not ſold for its full value; and have adduced the after ſales, made by thoſe who firſt purchaſed, to prove the allegation. It is anſwered by you, that a ſmall profit gained by the firſt company upon the ſale of ſo large a ſubject, is no proof that the property ſold below its value to the firſt company Now it ſeems to me to be a convincing proof, that the property was worth more, in the opinion of the ſecond company, than the firſt gave for it, or the additional ſum would not have been given, as there was no difference in the terms of payment, to induce them to give a larger ſum; and whether the ſubject is great or ſmall, it makes no difference in the queſtion. The fact is, as I have been lately informed, that there were ſeveral ſales by holders of ſhares in this purchaſe, after the ſale by the firſt to the ſecond company, and conſiderable advances were given upon each ſale—nay, one gentleman ſold an eighth, five or ſix months after the ſecond purchaſe, for two hundred and fifty guineas; and, although you have endeavoured to magnify the ſale by informing of the *ſum* the property ſold for, you have omitted to ſay in what *kind of money it was ſold*, and what was the *value* of the money when the ſale was made? Taking the articles you have ſtated the property to be compoſed of, and eſtimating them in *ſpecie*, at a reaſonable price, and reduce the *ſum* of your ſales to its *ſpecie value*, and I believe every body will be convinced, that the ſale, in *real price*, *was* lower than the property of the ſame kind generally ſold for at the time. But it ſeems ſome of the purchaſers made propoſitions to me to be releaſed from their purchaſes, after they had made payments, and that ſome of them are nearly ruined by the bargain; and from hence you aſſert, that *I knew* the property did not ſell for leſs than its value. I admit, that application was made to me to be releaſed from the purchaſe, after a part of the purchaſe money was paid; and I alſo admit, that ſome of the purchaſers are likely to ſuffer by the bargain; but neither of theſe facts prove, that the property did not ſell below its value, when another fact is connected with them, equally true, which is, that the purchaſers, who did apply to be releaſed, and who are likely to ſuffer, did not pay the purchaſe money *while it was depreciated*, and that the application was made after the black and ſtate continental paper, in which the purchaſe money was payable, had appreciated to double or treble the value it was when the purchaſe was made; this you know, but with your uſual regard to truth omitted to ſtate. Now it may readily be conceived, that property ſold in *depreciated paper*, may be ſold at a low *real value* and yet if the purchaſer waits until the paper appreciates, the bargain may be a ruinous one—So property may ſell at a very high price in depreciated paper, at the value of the paper when the ſale is made, and yet if the ſeller does not call for his money until the paper depreciates greatly more than it was when the ſale was made, he will get but a very ſmall price *in value* for his property. When I ſpoke of the property ſelling low, it muſt be underſtood, I mean comparing the *value of paper* with *gold and ſilver*, for this is the only way of determining whether the price given was at the time of the ſale high or low. And it could never enter into any man's head but your own, to ſettle this queſtion by the accidental riſe or fall in the value of the paper money, after the purchaſe.

Whether the lands ſold by the intendant, will be more productive to the ſtate, than the lands ſold by the commiſſioners, allowing for the difference of real value between the one and the other, and what will be loſt by the unbonded debt, or by your changing debtors; or whether the ſtate gained or loſt by my official conduct; are queſtions which we are not likely to ſettle, and therefore I ſhall not add to what has been ſaid on them. Obſerving only, upon the laſt, that thoſe, who were at leaſt as good judges as you can pretend to be, have given an opinion very different from that which malevolence and reſentment has drawn from you.

I have now gone through all the obſervations in your laſt publication, which appear to me in any degree pertinent to the points which have been in diſpute between us, and, I think, it muſt appear to every one, who will compare and examine, that you have, in every inſtance, oppoſed fiction to fact, ſophiſtry to reaſoning, and invective to juſt animadverſion. Conſcious of the weakneſs of your defence of the cauſe you have brought into diſcuſſion, and wiſhing to divert the public attention from it, you have raked up a number of abſurd, frivolous, and contradictory charges againſt me; but this trite manœuvre ſhall not ſerve the purpoſe intended by it. After what has paſſed, I am not in the leaſt apprehenſive of being wounded by your maledictions, and ſhall not ſuffer myſelf *now* to be lead by any tub you may throw out from the points of controverſy, which you have begun, with a deſign to deceive the public, and to traduce me. Whether the firſt intention has ſucceeded is not for me to determine, but it muſt be admitted that in proſecuting the latter you have eſtabliſhed a reputation for being the foulеſt ſlanderer of the age.

You have intimated your youth as a circumſtance againſt the propriety of my ſtrictures; compared with me you certainly are a young man, but you are not ſo in the ſenſe you mean to convey, and if you had gratitude to feel, or candour to acknowledge, you muſt admit, that when you were a beginner in the world, and the attention of thoſe who had been longer in it than yourſelf was of ſome ſervice, that you invariably received from me proofs of a diſpoſition towards you very different from unfriendly.*

DAN. of ST. THO. JENIFER.

* *Since publiſhing the firſt part of this addreſs I have examined the two plots delivered me by the regiſter of the land-office, as mentioned in a note to that publication. The one is a plot made for the officers of the late proprietary by William Haſkins, deputy ſurveyor of Dorcheſter county; it appears that you had this plot, for you have wrote on it, particular lots ſold to H H. upon this plot, none of the deſcriptions mentioned in your laſt appear.*

The other is a kind of plot, by whom made does not appear; the lines ſeem to be drawn at random, without plotting and in this plot, upon all the diviſions or lots there are words written in your hand writing You have alleged that Mr Stanford was miſtaken in depoſing that lot No 5 was declared to contain the plantation where William Smith formerly lived, becauſe it appears by the plot, *by which the ſale was made that it only contained* part *of the plantation where Smith lived; if the plot I have laſt mentioned be the one you refer to, it does not appear to me, that you are ſupported by it; the writing within the lines of this lot is as follows: Part of lot held by W. Smith's heirs—part of lot held by Miſs Wheeland; whether it was meant by theſe words to ſignify that part of the lot ſold was held by Smith's heirs, and part held by Miſs Wheeland, the whole of the two lots held by theſe perſons, compoſing lot No 5, or, that lot No. 5 was compoſed of parts of the lots held by theſe perſons, is not certainly to be determined from the words uſed—but if a view is taken of the plot, I think it muſt appear, that the words wrote were meant to ſignify, that part of the lot No 5 then ſold, was made up of the whole of the land held by Smith's heirs, and the whole of the land held by Miſs Wheeland I give this conſtruction from the circumſtance that you have not noted, that any part of the lands held by theſe perſons lies within the lots adjoining No. 5, and if any parts of lands held by theſe perſons were ſuppoſed to lie out of lot No 5, and in any other lots, it certainly would have been ſo noted in your deſcription of theſe other lots. But it is not mentioned, that any* other *lot contained any* part *of the lands held by theſe perſons, and therefore I infer, that the words you wrote were intended when written to convey the idea, that all the land held by theſe perſons, were included in lot No 5, and not the parts only of theſe lands were included as you now contend; and if I am right in this conſtruction which I think a view of the plot will evince, then your objection to Mr. Stanford's teſtimony is altogether groundleſs.*

The ſpecification of marſh ſuppoſed to be in lot No 6, does not appear on either plot, and where you take it from I know not.

You ſay lot No 8 is deſcribed to contain only a ſmall part of the tenement where John Pike lived. I can find no ſuch deſcription on the plot, the only words on this diviſion being Devil's Wood yard, Part of Friend's Advice. Southerly—The only lot in which Pike is mentioned in your deſcriptive plot, being in No. 4. bought by Mr. Sullivane, the ſale of which you agree was properly vacated.

You ſay the ſale of lot No 9 was vacated upon Mr. Stanford's depoſition, that part of this lot was taken away by patent land, when in truth, it appears by the ſurvey ſubſequent to the ſale, that this lot is not affected by any patented land, but what appeared on the plot made uſe of by the commiſſioners—This aſſertion is diſproved by a ſight of the plot, upon which you have made notes; for upon the plot made by Mr Barrow, the ſurveyor, in conſequence of your ſale, it appears, there are two tracts of patented land laid down, which run into, and conſiderably affect lot No. 9, neither of which appear to be laid down in the plot with your notes on it, nor is any land in this lot excluded as patent land There is on the proprietary plot a tract of land called Privilege, whether patented or leaſed does not appear, but this land is not noted in the plot

No 9 upon your plot; but there is a tract of patented land running into No 9, upon Mr. Barrow's plot, which does not appear upon either of the other plots.

The sale of the lot No. 10, you say was set aside upon the depesition of Dr. Wheeland, that this lot was declared to contain the lands held by Levin Bestpitch, when it appears that only part of these lands were included in this lot, the remainder being in No 11.—The notes on this lot made by you are as follow: Part of lot held by L. and J. Bestpitch.—part of lot held by Daniel Jones.—Upon lot No. 11 is the following note: part of lot held by Levan Bestpitch—and upon the other side a small piece of patented land is marked and noted. It would appear from your notes, that the land of the Bestpitches mentioned to be in lot No. 10, is different from the land mentioned to be in lot No. 11, the one being held by L. and J. Bestpitch, the other by Levin Bestpitch, and if so, your observation upon this part of the testimony is groundless.—If this your plot was to throw such light upon the sale of this manor, it is wonderful that it should never have been shewn or heard of, before the controversy between us began.

MADRID, *November* 24.

THE American negotiators are returned from Morocco, perfectly satisfied with their reception at that court, and the success of their mission, having obtained every thing they could wish for from the Mooriſh Emperor. What is best, and hardly to be credited at that mercenary court, it cost little or nothing to the American states, their minister, by a stroke of policy, which is set down for an instance of wonderful disinterestedness, civilly declined accepting of any present in return from the Imperial court.

LONDON, *December* 19.

It is now known to a certainty that compte Edward Dillon, in his passage from Grand Cairo to visit the ruins of Palmyra, was attacked by a body of Arabian robbers. After the most determined resistance, his guard, which consisted only of eight persons, and himself were overpowered; his baggage was rifled, his horses maimed, and himself left almost naked. In this condition he was fortunate enough to make his way back to Cairo, where he was supplied with every thing he wanted by the consul. This disagreeable accident was not capable of diverting the compte from prosecuting the expedition he set out on, nor does he mean to return to France till he has seen every thing curious in those countries, where all our sciences had their birth.

By a gentleman lately arrived from Lisbon, we hear that the cabinet there propose, as a preliminary to the new treaty of commerce with Great-Britain, that the duties payable in Britain on the wines of Portugal shall not in future exceed twenty pounds a tun, and in Ireland fifteen pounds, on which terms his most faithful majesty will consent that the manufactures of Great-Britain and Ireland shall have entry into all parts of her European and African dominions, at a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem.

Dr. Linegar, titular Archbishop of Dublin, about thirty years since, was a man of lively parts and very communicative; he happened, in a large mixed company, to be introduced to a Mr. Swan, a gentleman of a cynical turn, whose practice it was to attempt to raise a laugh at the expence of some one in company.—They sat near each other at table, where the doctor engaged attention by his sprightly manner. Mr. Swan, to silence him, addressed him, "Mr. —— I forget your name;" "Linegar, Sir," returned the doctor; "I ask your pardon, I have the misfortune scarce ever to recollect names; you'll not be offended, if, in the course of conversation, I should name you doctor Vinegar;" "Oh, not at all Sir," (instantly replied the doctor) "I have the very same defect, and it is probable, though I now name you Swan, I may by and by think you a goose."—The laugh was effectually turned against the cynic, who never attempted a second sarcasm that evening, and slunk away as soon as he decently could.

Dec. 28. We learn from Constantinople, that the divan offers to join Russia, England, and France, against all the Barbary states, in order to prevent the further robberies of these pirates; and as the Porte does not expect any thing but peace with the Russians, they are, therefore, the more anxious to devise some plan to protect commerce from the depredations of these freebooters.

A letter from Gibraltar, via Spain, December 7, says, "The Algerines are about to break with all the Europeans; the Spaniards, with whom they have lately concluded a truce, not excepted. The Race-Horse sloop is lately returned from that port, where they were fitting eleven ships, from 42 to 18 guns, which, with what vessels they have at sea, make their navy very formidable. The French are fitting at Toulon, a ship of 50 guns, and 5 very stout frigates, to protect their trade. The Dutch have only two men of war in the Mediterranean.

One of the most comprehensive and inviting advertisements we recollect to have seen, was published lately by a perriwig-maker in Dublin, who holds out the following inducement to people of the different professions. To ecclesiastical perriwigs he gives a certain demure air; he confers on the tie-wigs of the law an appearance of great sagacity and deep penetration; on those of the faculty of physic he casts a solemnity and gravity that gives assurance of profoundest knowledge; to those of the military cast, he adds the animating buckle, which gives the wearer a most warlike fierceness; for citizens and tradesmen, he has contrived a wig, which, by putting on, or taking off the tail at pleasure, will leave them both for dress and business. He further gives notice, that for the accommodation of young barristers not much troubled with cash or business, he has invented wigs, the bags of which can be tied into a smart bob in vacation, and restored again in their pristine form at the return of term.

NEW-LONDON, *February* 9.

A letter from a gentleman in Berkshire county, commonwealth of Massachusetts, dated December 9, says, "On the 5th of October we had a most extraordinary wind and rain, which raised the rivers to a height scarcely ever known before; the mills and bridges in many towns are almost all damaged or gone, and the destruction of hay and corn is very considerable. On the 6th day in the morning there was a noise, something like an earthquake, heard in Manchester, state of Vermont; when on a sudden a flood rushed from the west mountain, in a surprising manner, it began near the top of the mountain, and ran with such violence in a breadth of about 16 rods wide, that it was judged, where the mountain was as steep as the roof of a common house, the water ran near 10 feet deep, throwing the timber into vast heaps, and washing out rocks of many tuns weight; and tearing the ground near thirty feet deep, carrying down large quantities of red paint, with which the mountain abounds, forming in the meadows and streams below, an appearance like a sea of blood."

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 10.

On Wednesday last, an act was read a second time, in the honourable the general assembly of this state, for co-operating with the spirit of the confederation:—By this act, the following rewards were proposed; for apprehending Daniel Shays, and committing him to any gaol within this state, one hundred pounds.

For the apprehending and committing as aforesaid, Adam Wheeler, and Eli Parsons, the reward of fifty pounds respectively.

It was to be enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person or persons should receive, harbour or entertain within the limits of this state, knowingly or wilfully, the said Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Adam Wheeler, or Eli Parsons.

A letter from Boston, dated February 27, says, "Just as I am closing this, a letter arrived from a friend of mine at Keene, in the western part of New-Hampshire, dated Sunday noon, the 25th inst. informing that Silas Hardy just arrived, left Lake Champlain on Wednesday last in the morning. On his arrival at Pitsford, Vermont, he received certain intelligence that Shays, Wheeler, and one more, left Pitsford on Monday morning last, on their way to Canada.—On Wednesday Hardy met three or four sleighs with several men and women, supposed to be fugitives flying for safety."

It is asserted as a fact, that the legislature of Vermont have lately repealed the law passed a few years ago, which authorised their governor to deliver up any offenders from other states on proper application. The complexion of this business appears very unfavourable to government, as by the repealing of this law they sanction all villains who may apply to them for protection. Even Shays and his adherents, if they escape, may reside under that government without molestation.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 22.

Extracts of letter a from a gentleman in Queen-Anne's county.

"I attended our delegates in their circuit through this county, to take the sense of their constituents. They met the people in seven different neighbourhoods, viz. Chester-mill, Ruthsburgh, Beaver-Dams, Dixon's tavern, Church-Hill, Queen's-town, and Broad-Creek, on Kent-Island.—The first meeting was at Chester-mill; there were about fifty, and their minds were no way prepared to express their sense upon the subjects referred to them; only *three* subscribed the proposed instructions; but many of them afterwards came in at the other meetings, and subscribed. At all the other places of meeting, the people were almost unanimous, and very generally subscribed. I am fully persuaded, three fourths of the people of this county are for a paper emission on loan, and an instalment act, allowing the people five years to pay their debts, in different sums, and at different periods.

"Our delegates, at every meeting, addressed the people. Two great objects, they said, had engaged the attention of the general assembly, at their last session; the first was to relieve the people in the payment of their *taxes*; the other to relieve them in the payment of their *private debts*. The paper emission was calculated only for public and national purposes; other bills were devised to give relief in private cases.

"The great national object of the bill for a paper emission, they stated to be the procuring of means to discharge this state's proportion of its *domestic* debt; which, they said, amounted to nearly a million of pounds; that this debt consisted of *public securities*, or *continental certificates*; that congress, not having the money to pay this part of the federal debt, were obliged to give these *securities* or *certificates*, promising payment at a future day;—that these certificates were now principally in the hands of *speculators*, who had bought them from six to ten for one, and would willingly part with them at five for one; that two hundred thousand pounds would purchase up a million, and pay off our proportion of the domestic debt; that we had no resources to command two hundred thousand pounds; that we could not borrow, neither of our citizens, nor of any foreign power; that during the war, this state had borrowed of the subjects of Holland, forty thousand pounds, and has not been able to pay one shilling of interest; neither has congress been able to pay the interest on their foreign debt; that a convention of delegates, from the states, is to be held in Philadelphia next May, whose principal object is to give congress a *compulsory power* to compel the states to pay into the public treasury, the whole of the annual requisitions of congress; that these requisitions comprehend the interest as well of the domestic, as the foreign debt; and also, the expences of the military establishment, and civil government, of congress; that in the course of four years and an half, the *deficiencies*, on these requisitions, amount to near nine million of dollars; that when the *compulsory power* is once established, the *interest* of the *domestic* debt must be punctually paid, and provision made to pay the principal; that this will immediately *appreciate* the public securities or certificates, and then the people of this state will have this million of pounds of domestic debt to pay in taxes, in gold and silver; when, if a bold and decided stroke of finance was now made, they might pay it off, or purchase it up, with two hundred thousand pounds; that both branches of the legislature were of opinion, that this might be effected by a paper emission, but differed as to the plan; and that the fair question was, which of the two plans had the fairest prospect of success?

"Our delegates then met the objections which had been made to a paper emission, and produced the bill to shew, that the emission was not receivable for debts for confiscated property, or arrearages of taxes, except for 1784, and 1785; for it had been asserted, that the western shore was greatly in arrear to what the eastern shore was; and, that this emission was receivable for all arrearages since the year 1779.—The consolidating act was also read, to shew, that the arrearages up to January, 1783, were made a part of the funds for the state debt; and, of course, not within the bill for a paper emission;—but, to do away at once this objection, the delegates told the people, that if they approved of the emission, except as to its being received for arrearages of taxes for 1784 and 1785, to subscribe the instructions, with that exception.

"Our delegates then went upon the proposed system of relief, as to *private debts*; the *property* bill, and the proposition for an *instalment* act, were explained; but the instalment act was preferred.

"They then took notice of the *new* doctrine in this country, that the people had no right to instruct both branches of the legislature, and reprobated it in the warmest terms, as a *wicked, slavish* doctrine; and, on this point, the people had no doubts, except a *few Roman catholics*."

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Anne-Arundel county, March 15, 1787.

I CAN assure your readers, that a gentleman of this county has now in hand a piece styled "*A trip to England*, or the Memoirs of a person of *distinction*." As a relation of the actions of characters, who render themselves *very conspicuous*, furnishes both amusement and instruction, this piece will, I am assured, be well received by the public. Moreover, I apprehend it will contribute greatly to the *edification* of travellers, or those persons who are about to visit foreign countries. The materials from which it will be composed are, no doubt, *pure* and *genuine*, and, if I am not much mistaken in the gentleman who has them in hand, they will be worked up into something not unworthy of the perusal of readers of both sexes. The politician, the man of fashion, the lover, in fine all classes of readers, I judge, will find something to suit their particular taste.

From a short extract which was put into my hands a few days ago by the author, and which I have his liberty to publish, in order to give the public some idea of the intended performance; I conclude that his motive is to defend a much *injured* character, and to hang it up in a proper point of view. The motive is charitable, and will, no doubt, meet with general approbation.

"The subject of this piece, says the author, is a person whom of late many feeble attempts have been made to vilify and traduce. This *worthy* man is accused of having an invincible propensity to *lying* and *scandal*, and many instances are adduced that, it must be admitted, carry very strong evidence with them to prove the assertion. But if this matter be examined, as it undoubtedly ought to be, with true candour and impartiality, those qualities which have hitherto lain under a very heavy weight of censure will be eased of a considerable portion of that imputation.

"Astronomers tell us that the sun, notwithstanding his effulgence is so powerful as to obscure the sight of those who look full upon him, has innumerable black spots floating over his surface, which though they intercept some of his rays, nevertheless render those which reach us much more splendid by the contrast they form with those beams of light that issue from his body.

"Every person knows, that is, every person of taste knows, that nothing adorns a fair face equally to black patches well disposed. Whether they be put on to hide pimples, or merely for ornament, is quite

indifferent. Why ought not then the above qualities to make an equal appearance in a fair shining character? A spot of lying here, and a patch of scandal there, to my mind produce a very bright and very genteel effect. The only difficulty in this matter is, to get over an aversion to names. Men of moderate talents and but little resolution are too subject to this prejudice. But great minds, whose views are large and comprehensive, and who are possessed of a vast degree of fortitude, will not be bound down by such shackles. And such is the instance before us.

"It may seem to some that this gentleman has a *natural* taste for these practices; as a hog naturally delights to wallow in mud; as a dog devours with relish his own vomit; or like the Hottentot, whose sole pleasure is to be lousy and stinking. But I rather think it is the fruit of reflection, produced by the mighty efforts of a great mind, which disdains the servile observances of decency, honour and truth.

"An old English author, speaking of one whose virtues had brought him twice to the pillory, says, "He doeth lye and beespattere in such guyse, that he wolde carrie the paulm from Sathan his verie selfe, and all his impes. Nathless he is reputed of moche abilitye, though his mouth and penn be full dirtie and foule, like unto a jacke, or vaulte of necessarie use." In truth there have been such characters in all ages, though like the subject of the foregoing paragragraph, they have not always found their way to the pillory, whatever their merits might be; it shall be my endeavour to rescue all such persons from the obloquy under which they lie, as well as the gentleman who is the subject of my present speculations. And I think I shall be able to prove to general satisfaction that their characters have been much mistaken."

I shall add nothing more on this subject; the piece above mentioned will, in all probability, make its appearance in due form and time.

A CORRESPONDENT.

Messieurs GREEN,

AT a time when all orders of people are looking with impatience for instructions to the general assembly on the subject of paper money, I thought it might not be unacceptable to the public, to give them the sense of the justices of the peace, and the grand jury of Talbot county, publicly declared and subscribed at their county court, held last week at the court-house. Yours, A. B.

March 12, 1787.

To John Roberts, Hugh Sherwood, John Stevens, and John Gibson, Esquires, representatives in general assembly for Talbot county.

WE the subscribers, Freemen of Talbot county, deeply impressed with the ruinous and fatal effects of the paper emissions, during the late war, on the morals and commerce of the inhabitants of the United States,—having now immediately before our eyes the depreciated state of paper, issued on the best funds, and guaranteed by the faith of the state—conceiving that from a want of confidence in one another, and in our legislature, no paper money can, at this time, long retain liability and credit—convinced of the impropriety of laws, that may in any sort contravene the system formed for paying our proportion of the national debt—desirous to support our credit, and to fulfil all our engagements, as well public as private, and confirmed in our opinion by the reasons and arguments published by the senate, in justification of their conduct in giving their negative to the bill for an emission of paper money; which reasons and arguments we conceive to be unanswerable, because no attempt has been made to answer them, do instruct you, gentlemen, our representatives in general assembly, to vote against, and by all lawful and constitutional ways and means to oppose the passage of the bill, entitled "An act for an emission of bills of credit," or any other that may be brought before you, liable to the same or equal objections.

John Bracco, Jere. Banning, Richard Johns, and Will. Dawson; justices.

Howes Goldsborough, foreman grand jury, John Singleton, Will. Mullikin, Thomas Martin, Peter Denny, John Kersey, jun. Edward Eubank, William Lambden, Will. Webb, Lloyd Tilghman, William Coward, John Rolle, William Skinner, Oakley Hadaway; grand jurymen.

"'Tis finish'd now, the great decisive part!
"The world's subdue'd, and Heav'n has all my
"heart!
"Earth's gaudy scenes, and pomp of courts,
"adieu!
"For ever now, I take my leave of you!
"For Oh! the light himself with rays divine,
"Breaks in, and God's eternal day is mine!"

"Died at Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, on the 11th day of March, Mrs. MARY CONTEE, wife of Mr. Richard Contee, and eldest daughter of David Craufurd, Esq; aged nineteen years. Let it be remembered that this day was the anniversary of her birth!—It is an instructive moral!—but what a sad reverse!—Joy and festivity ushered in *that*, but *this* is closed in grief and mourning!—that promised her fond parents a train of happy years to come, but *this* has shewn us, her life is ended 'ere 'twas well begun!—Short indeed was the span, but virtue had enlarg'd it!—She practiced those various virtues, and was adorned with those amiable accomplishments, which so eminently distinguish the softer sex!—And in the exercise of her relative duties she exhibited a pattern for experienced age!

"Long and lingering was her illness, which she sustained with the most christian fortitude, and with the most perfect resignation to the divine will, she met her premature fate, and on Sunday evening, betwixt the hours of five and six, she gently breath'd her *last*!

"Her remains were respectfully deposited in the family burying-ground on Tuesday evening!

"Youth, virtue, dwelt, and sense and sweetness
"there,
"Oh! view the change, and drop a pensive
"tear!"

George-town, March 10, 1787.

WHEREAS I purchased from Mr. Richard Thompson a tract of land in the neighbourhood of George-town, called Fox, and passed four bonds for the same, bearing interest from the first of December, 1784, the first for £. 500, payable the last day of said month, the second for £. 100, payable in September following, the third for £. 500, payable the first of February, 1786, and the fourth for £. 500, payable the first of February, 1787; and whereas I agreed to let Mr. Thomas Tillotson have two fifths, Mr. William Deakins one fifth, and Mr. Stephen Sayre one fifth of the said purchase, provided each of them paid me his respective proportion of the purchase money in time to enable me to comply punctually with my engagements to the said Richard Thompson for said land; and whereas Stephen Sayre, Esq; removed from this country to Europe, and directed me to draw on his correspondent, John Reynolds, Esq; in London for his proportion of said payments as they became due, in compliance with which I accordingly drew on the said Reynolds, who protested the bills; this is therefore to give notice, that the one fifth part of the said land called Fox, which was intended for Stephen Sayre, Esq; will be exposed to public sale, at George-town, at the house of Mr. John Suter, the 10th day of April next, on the following terms, £. 171 18 3 to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in six months from that day, and provided the last payment shall not be punctually made the first payment to be forfeited. The said land adjoins the addition to George town, and binds on the river for upwards of 3000 feet, where ships can lay within 20 feet of the shore almost the whole distance; it is needless to say any thing more in its favour; it is patented for upwards of 120 acres, but does not hold out near that number of acres.

1 WILLIAM BAYLY.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE that Mr. John White lately occupied. Inquire of Margaret Keith.

Newport, Charles county, February 27, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall petition the next general assembly, for a law enabling me to sell as much of the property of Benjamin Burch, late of Charles county, deceased, as will satisfy a debt due from him to Thomas H. Ridgate which I have paid, the said Ridgate having obtained judgment against me for the aforesaid sum in consequence of my being surety for the said Burch, and also to satisfy a separate claim which I have against the said estate.

JOHN WINTER.

January 29, 1787.

A PETITION will be preferred by sundry inhabitants of Charles and Prince-George's counties to the next general assembly, praying that the road (now a private one) leading from Samuel Hanson, Esquire's, in Charles county, to Speake's ferry, Pomonkey inspection house, and a number of the most capital fisheries on Patowmack river, may be created into a public one.

Friday, February 2, 1787.

COMMITTED to my custody, a likely young negro fellow, about nineteen or twenty years of age, says his name is BAPTIST, and that he belongs to Mr. Leonard Clements, in Charles county. His owner is desired to come or send and take him away, and pay charges.

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, sheriff of St. Mary's county.

March 6, 1787.

CHATHAM,

WILL stand this season at Mount Asaph, in Charles county, about six miles below Piscataway, and about ten above Port-Tobacco, and cover at three guineas, but if the money be sent with the mares, or if paid by the first day of August next, he will cover at three pounds fifteen shillings, and two and six-pence to the groom.

CHATHAM was got by Mr. Fitzhugh's Regulus, who was got by Fearnought, who was got by Martindale's Regulus, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Chatham's dam was Mr. Brent's Ebony, who was out of Selima, got by colonel Tasker's Othello. Selima was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Jenny Dismal was the dam of Regulus; Jenny Dismal was got by old Dismal, who won a thousand guineas sweepstake, and five king's plates without being once beaten. Jenny Dismal's dam was got by lord Godolphin's White-foot, her sire by the Godolphin Arabian.

Good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

T. HANSON.

Mount Vernon, March 12, 1787.

ROYAL GIFT,

and the

KNIGHT of MALTA,

Two valuable jack-asses,

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon this spring for five guineas the season.

The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain. The other, lately imported from Malta by the way of Paris, is not inferior.

ROYAL GIFT (now five years old) has increased remarkably in size since he covered last year, and not a jenny, and scarcely a mare, to which he went missed.

The KNIGHT of MALTA will be three years old this spring; is near fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly; comparatively speaking he resembles a fine courser.

These two jacks seem as if designed for different purposes, equally valuable; the first by his weight and great strength, to get mules for the slow and heavy draught; the other by his activity and sprightliness, for quicker movements on the road. The value of mules, an account of their longevity, strength, hardiness, and cheap keeping, is too well known to need a description.

MAGNOLIO,

STANDS at the same place for four pounds the season; the money, in every case to be paid at the stable before the mares or jennies are taken away; no accounts will be kept.

Good pasture, well enclosed, will be provided at half a dollar per week for the convenience of those who incline to leave their mares, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be ensured against theft or accidents.

JOHN FAIRFAX, overseer.

By his EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, Esquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the senate stands adjourned to the twentieth day of April next, and the house of delegates to the twentieth of this instant, and affairs of great importance requiring the immediate consideration of the legislature; I have therefore, in virtue of the powers with which I am invested, appointed Tuesday the tenth day of April next for the meeting and holding of the general assembly of this state, of which the several sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

Given at Annapolis, this thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

W. SMALLWOOD.

By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun sec. 2

March 2, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Benjamin Brookes, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to settle the same, and those who have claims against the said estate are desired to make them known to

2 SARAH BROOKES, executrix.

TAKEN up a-drift, a large CANOE, dimensions as follows, twenty-three feet long, two and an half feet wide, twenty inches wide in the bottom, has six timbers on one side, and seven on the other, she is painted red. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have her again by applying to

2 JAMES EARECKSON, living on Kent-Island.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, situated on the head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the estate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a most eligible situation, being twelve about miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty four from George-town, and seven from the inspection houses of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, also well timbered and watered, a very good mill stream runs through it; there is some meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouse, stables, tobacco house, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will shew the premises above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Messieurs William Patterson and brothers, Baltimore, or of tf

JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

N. B. If a purchaser don't offer soon for the above plantation it will be rented. Mr. Waddington will be at Mr. Mann's tavern the middle of March, and will treat for it. 2 S

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of fashionable London plated ware, among which are the following; tea-urns, sauce-tureens, bread baskets, oval castors, coffee-pots, tea ditto, mugs, goblets, waiters, cream-jugs, candlesticks, salts, mustard-tankards, sugar-basons, ditto tongs, punch ladles and bowls, strainers, plated buckles and spurs, which he will sell low for cash or good bills on London.

2 STEPHEN CLARK.

An ACT for the settlement of public accounts, and to appoint persons to collect the debts due to persons convicted of treason, and for a specific performance of certain contracts made by British subjects previous to the revolution.

WHEREAS a number of citizens have claims against British merchants trading to this state before the revolution, and since peace those merchants have appointed factors or agents to collect the debts due to them from the citizens of this state, and those factors or agents never having notified by public advertisement, or otherwise, their power to adjust the debts of said merchants, those citizens who have claims against them are unable to obtain a settlement of their accounts, and it being necessary to secure, as far as possible, to our citizens their just debts,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all such factors or agents, or their principals, now within this state, unless bond with security be given as herein after directed, shall, on or before the first day of August next, lodge with the auditor a list of all balances due to such merchants upon oath, and any such factor, agent or merchant, who shall hereafter come into this state shall, within four months from the time of coming into this state, lodge with the auditor a list upon oath of balances due to such merchants, and if they should neglect to deliver such list as aforesaid, then it may be lawful for the debtors of such merchants to plead the noncompliance with this act, and the several courts of justice within this state are hereby directed not to proceed, after the first day of August next, to give judgment against any citizen of this state on any action brought by any of the said merchants, or their agents as aforesaid, unless they produce a certificate from the auditor certifying that this act has been complied with.

And be it enacted, That every factor or agent appointed to collect debts due before the seventeenth day of October, seventeen hundred and eighty, by citizens of this state to subjects of Great Britain, and every such British creditor, if he shall collect, shall give bond to the state with such security and in such penalty as the chancellor shall approve, with condition, that he will satisfy and pay all just debts due from such creditor to any citizen of this state, so far as debts shall be collected by him; and no debtor of any such British creditor shall be obliged to pay his debt before bond be given as hereby required, and if bond and security shall be given as aforesaid, then the British merchant, agent or factor, shall not be obliged to return the list as is herein before directed.

And, Whereas numbers of accounts and claims against person whose property has been confiscated by this state, have been laid before the auditor to be approved and passed for payment thereof, and many of them have been and still may be rejected for want of the necessary evidence to satisfy the auditor of the justness of the claim. *Be it enacted*, That in all cases where the auditor has rejected or shall reject any account or claim as aforesaid for want of the necessary proof, or from an opinion that the claim is unjust, the claimant may lay his papers before the chancellor, who is hereby authorised to make up an issue on the case and send it for trial to the county court where such person resides, or the general court, as the case may require, and any judgment obtained on trial as aforesaid shall be sufficient to authorise the treasurer to receive the claim for payment agreeably to law.

And be it enacted, That in all cases where it shall appear to the auditor by the lists returned as before directed, that there are debts in the hands of the citizens of this state due to persons whose property has been confiscated as British property, the creditors of such persons shall resort for satisfaction out of such debts, and the property confiscated shall be only responsible where such debts are insufficient to pay and satisfy the claims of such creditors.

And be it enacted, That the power and authority heretofore vested in the governor and council to approve or reject accounts passed by the auditor be, and is hereby abrogated, and the auditor is hereby required to take into his possession all the accounts and claims which now lie before the governor and council, and to reconsider, adjust, and pass or reject the same, as justice shall require.

And, whereas there may be debts due to persons convicted of treason, and there is no mode pointed out by law for collecting the same, *Be it enacted*, That the county courts be, and they are hereby directed to appoint a proper person in their county to take into their possession the books, accounts, or other papers belonging to such persons convicted as aforesaid; and that the said person so appointed shall be, and is hereby authorised to collect, and if need be to sue for and recover in the name of this state, all such debts, dues and demands, as he shall discover to be due in his county to such convicted person, and to pay the same, after deducting his commission for his trouble and expence, into the treasury of his shore, and that the monies so paid in shall be considered as part of the estate of the person to whom due, and applied towards discharging the claims against such estate; and the person so as aforesaid appointed by the county court for the purpose aforesaid shall, before he acts in virtue of such appointment, give bond to the state in such penalty and with such security as the said court shall approve, for the faithful execution of the trust reposed in him by this act, the said bond to be lodged with the clerk of said court, to be by him recorded, and the original to be transmitted with all convenient speed to the register in chancery, to be by him safely kept in his office, and such county court may allow the person by them appointed such commission for his trouble as they may adjudge reasonable according to circumstances, not exceeding in any case fifteen per cent.

And, whereas there may have been contracts and sales made of lands by persons who were British subjects at the time of the revolution with citizens of this or some one of the United States, and there is no mode of procuring a conveyance of such property, or compelling a specific performance of such contracts, *Be it enacted*, That in all cases where there has been a contract and sale of any real property by a British subject previous to the revolution, and such contract has not been completed, in all such cases it shall and may be lawful for the chancellor, and he is hereby authorised and directed, upon bill being filed by the party, and upon full inquiry made into all the circumstances of the case, to decree a conveyance of the property and payment of the money agreeably to the rules of the court of chancery, and upon such decree being signed, and the money paid, it shall and may be lawful for the chancellor to execute a conveyance in fee-simple for the same, but no decree shall pass for a conveyance before sixty days notice by the party in the Baltimore or Annapolis news-paper of filing such bill, and a summons issues for the attorney general to appear and shew cause, if any, why such decree should not pass.

Auditor's-office, January 23, 1787.

ABSTRACT of an ACT to extend the time for bringing in and settling claims against the state, passed the 20th January, 1787.

BE *it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That all claims against this state, on account of property confiscated, depreciation and pay of the army, or otherwise, by any citizen thereof, or any citizen of the United States, or their executors or administrators, which have arisen before the time limited by law for bringing them in, may be brought in, passed and settled by the auditor-general, on or before the first day of September, seventeen hundred and eighty seven, and when passed and settled as aforesaid, shall be paid by this state as by law directed, any thing in former acts to the contrary notwithstanding; provided the claimants, or their executors or administrators, make appear, by their oaths or affirmation, or otherwise to the satisfaction of the auditor-general, that for want of sufficient notice, or from some unavoidable impediment, they could not bring in their claims as aforesaid within the time heretofore limited by law.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no claim against this state, on account of the property of the debtor being confiscated, shall be passed, unless satisfactory proof is given, that there are not debts due in the county to the persons whose property has been confiscated, to satisfy the claim exhibited against the state, and that due industry has been used by the claimant to discover debts subject to attachments, and the proper means taken by him to secure his claim out of such debts.

The general assembly having extended the time for bringing in claims against the public, the auditor-general gives notice, that the persons who apply for pay or depreciation of pay must, before they can receive it, produce their discharges, or if they have lost or mislaid them, good and sufficient vouchers of their being the identical persons who served in the army by the names they respectively call themselves, and those who administer as legal representatives of soldiers who actually died in the service of the United States, must produce authentic vouchers that they are relations and true heirs of the deceased. And further, that no person who is not entitled to receive pay or depreciation of pay, either in person or as a representative of a soldier deceased, will receive any answer as to what may be due to either of them. And no person, or the representative of a person who was not in service on the 10th day of April, 1780, and afterwards regularly discharged, or mustered dead after that time, or who had not served two full years before that time, from and after the first day of January, 1777, and was not regularly discharged or mustered dead, need apply for the pay or depreciation of pay aforesaid.

3 C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

Annapolis, March 6, 1787.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends and customers in particular, that he has provided himself with a large assortment of best upper and soal leather, and continues to carry on as formerly the shoe making business in all is branches, at his shop, in Cornhill-street, near the Dock, where he has for sale leather of all sorts, and has had lately arrived from Philadelphia, a quantity of Burlington pork of the best quality, which he will sell either by the barrel or smaller quantity; also a quantity of all sorts of flour and best English cheese; he likewise retails tea, coffee, sugars, soap, candles, and all sorts of grocery wares, and has for sale a parcel of the best lemons, with a large quantity of salted fish, and a few cases of excellent gin, all which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, for ready cash only.——He acknowledges with gratitude the favours he has formerly received from his steady friends and constant customers, and hopes, by his future conduct, to merit a continuance of the same, and is their

Very humble servant,

2 JOHN WELSH.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

BRILLIANT,

IS now in fine order, and for sale, his pedigree the best, his merits on the turf with that of his stock (as far as they have been tried) equal to any horses in the state of Maryland.

If Brilliant is not sold by the 15th of February next, he will cover mares the ensuing season in Queen-Anne's county, at three guineas the mare, where there will be good pasturage at the usual price; those gentlemen who favour Brilliant with their mares from the western shore shall not be chargeable with the expence of crossing and recrossing the bay, and may be assured that every care and attention to and from the other shore shall be paid to those addressed to the subscriber, in Annapolis. Apply for terms of sale to Robert Wright, Esq; of Chester-town, Kent county, or the subscriber.

6 JAMES RINGGOLD.

WHEREAS Thomas Nichols, late of this county, deceased, was appointed inspector of Chaptico warehouse, in the year 1782; and whereas there still remains in the said warehouse, a few hogsheads of tobacco of his, the said Nichols, inspection, which lies in a very ruinous situation; and whereas the subscriber, as administratrix of the said Thomas Nichols, hath paid several hogsheads of tobacco that could not be found in the said warehouse, whereby she conceives what remains is her property; these are to notify to the public, that I shall to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass a law to enable me to dispose of the tobacco now remaining in said warehouse, at public vendue, and oblige the holders of the notes (if any) to receive what the same may sell for.

4 JEAN NICHOLS, administratrix of THOMAS NICHOLS.

Head of Severn, February 20, 1787.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who have any demands against the estate of Mr. Thomas Wright, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, to bring in their accounts legally proved that they may be discharged; the subscriber also requests all persons indebted to the estate either by bond, note, or book account, to come and settle their respective balances with

3X PHILIP HAMMOND, administrator.

November 15, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass a law to enable her to sell and dispose of a tract of land in Worcester county, known by the name of Philip's Adventure.

7 HANNAH BISHOP.

Prince-George's county, February 23, 1787.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly for an act empowering him to sell and dispose of the following tracts of land, viz. Berry's Enclosure, containing three hundred and forty-seven acres, Oxen Hill, seventy acres, and Holly Spring, fifty acres, late the property of William Berry, of Prince-George's county, deceased, to enable him to pay and discharge the debts and legacies due from said estate. He likewise requests all those indebted to the estate of said William Berry, to come in, settle and pay off their balances, which will save trouble to themselves and

2 WILLIAM BERRY WARMAN, administrator and residuary legatee to the said William Berry.

February 16, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly to confirm the title of a tract of land, lying in Charles county, called Grub's Venture or Crane's Low Grounds, which I purchased from a certain George Crane, and to be released from any composition for the said land.

2 BELAIN POSEY.

ALL persons in possession of subscription papers for the first volume of the ORIGIN of CIVIL GOVERNMENT, wrote by the rev. Isaac Campbell, deceased, late of Charles county, are hereby requested to return them, with any money they may have received on account thereof, to Walter Stone, Esq; merchant, at Port-Tobacco, and by so doing they will oblige their humble servant,

2 WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Edward Holland, living on the Head of South river, a black HORSE, about eleven years old has a small snip, hanging mane and switch tail, no perceivable brand, his sides are rubbed with the traces, and his near fore foot white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

2

Annapolis, February 15, 1787.

COMMITTED to my custody, a likely young negro fellow about twenty five years of age, says his name is JAMES, and that he belongs to Mrs. Tripp, near Oxford, in Talbot county. His owner is desired to come or send and take him away and pay charges.

3X DAVID STEUART, sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

Annapolis, February 26, 1787.

THE subscriber having furnished himself with every convenience for the accommodation of man and horse in the public line, hereby begs leave to inform his friends and acquaintance in particular, and the public in general, that he has now opened TAVERN in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Knowles, at the upper corner of North-east-street, near the old market place in this city; he will therefore be humbly thankful to all those who may be pleased to favour him with their company, and assures them that no one can be more emulous and indefatigable to render satisfaction in every respect than the

Most obedient, and very humble servant,

2 JOHN WELSH, of Benjamin.

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Selby, on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a black MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, has no perceivable brand, paces, trots and gallops, hanging mane and switch tail, appears to be about eight or nine years old, and with foal. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

2

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